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alcohol, malaria and lymphadenoma; in the fifth, probably retrogressive metamorphosis of a fibroma; in the sixth the etiology was doubtful, although alcohol may have had some influence.

The six cases were observed in two years. The first, third and sixth cases recovered, the other three died.

*Ein Fall von polyneuritische Psychose mit Autopsie.* S. S. KORSAKOFF UND W. SERBSKI, Arch. f. Psych., 1891, xxii Band, 1 Heft; 112-134.

The psychosis in this case followed a laparotomy for the removal of a dead fœtus in a case of extrauterine pregnancy. A septic fever developed before the operation, after which the temperature fell perceptibly, although it always remained high.

A week after the operation, in addition to the irritability manifested earlier, there was considerable excitement and a clearly marked weakness of memory for recent events. Consciousness was clear in the beginning, but soon began to be clouded, and at the same time symptoms of weakness in the extremities developed, the tendon reflex disappeared, and the symptoms of multiple neuritis developed.

Although the wound healed the affection of the nervous system increased; the disturbance of memory became more marked, the association of ideas was completely lost, from time to time there was excitement, and hallucinations developed. The paralysis increased, and extended to the upper part of the body, and the patient died from paralysis of the diaphragm. As in the previous cases Korsakoff attributes the disease to the poisoning of the central and peripheral nervous system by the ptomaines circulating in the blood. At the autopsy the characteristic degenerative changes of multiple neuritis were found. The phenomena of multiple degenerative neuritis were found in all the nerves examined with the exception of some cranial nerves. The muscles showed evidences of a degeneration of an irritative character—increased number of nuclei. In the brain nothing was found by the methods used, but Korsakoff thinks that the failure to find any changes in the brain was to be accounted for by the fact that the mental disturbance had existed in the patient only a relatively short time, and that the anatomical substratum of the disturbance did not have time to develop to a sufficient degree to become evident by the methods of investigation employed; possibly also because the cortex was not examined by all the methods.

Korsakoff does not think that the negative result justifies the assumption that the mental disturbances in multiple neuritis is unaccompanied by any changes in the cortex, but he is much more of the view that these changes exist in many cases, and cites as a proof that in his observations on alcoholic neuritis where a characteristic mental disturbance was present a change in the cortex was found, viz: alteration of the vessels, millary extravasations, increase of the connective tissue and spindle cells.

*Polyneuritis und Geistesstörung.* ERNST FRANK. Inaugural Dissertation, University of Bonn, 1890.

Frank reports a case of mental disturbance, to which the phenomena of polyneuritis were added very early. The clinical picture is very similar to the psychoses described by other authors as occurring in multiple neuritis, although some of the symptoms usually present in these psychoses were absent in this case. The author quotes Korsakoff's description of the mental condition. Frank's case presented especially the peculiar disturbance of memory described by Ross. While in almost all cases of psychoses in multiple neuritis, as described by Korsakoff and others, there are still other phenomena, such as delusions, hallucinations, illusions, stupor, and even well-marked delirium tremens, yet these